



14

**LANGUAGE GROUPS
AND IMMIGRATION**

Metropolitan Toronto
1971-1988

City of Toronto
**Planning &
Development
Department**

Robert E. Millward
Commissioner

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1

Introduction

One of Toronto's dominant features is its multicultural population mix. Since the Second World War, the Toronto Region's rapid growth in population has been due largely to the influx of immigrants from other countries. Today, roughly 40% of the City of Toronto's population reports a first language spoken and still understood other than English. Languages spoken, businesses and signs clearly identify many of Toronto's neighbourhoods with particular language and ethnic groups. Names like "Little Italy", "Portugal Village", and "Chinatown" are often used to denote those parts of the city where large concentrations of ethnocultural groups are located.

Immigration is an important component of population growth. Between 1981 and 1986, international immigration made up over 60% of Metro Toronto's net population growth. Over the last 20 years, significant changes have influenced the flow and distribution of newcomers and earlier immigrant groups. In the 1950s and '60s, Europeans accounted for 60% of the newcomers from outside Canada. Today, immigrants from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean constitute two-thirds of the newcomers.

The 1970s and '80s have been a period of varied world and domestic political and economic changes. Canadian immigration policies have also changed over the last two decades. The cumulative effect of these factors, as well as the continuing decline in the rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) in Canada, has been significant on the composition of the national population, and that of Metropolitan Toronto.

The City of Toronto has declined in its significance as the major reception area for recent immigrants. Many newcomers are settling in suburban locations, attracted by jobs, affordable housing and the support of other recent arrivals. Some of the more established groups, notably the Italians, have relocated to suburban housing. Metro Toronto has been losing people to the surrounding regional municipalities. Metro has also experienced losses to Alberta and British Columbia in reflection of prevailing economic conditions.

All of the above reflect the dynamic nature of Toronto's cultural mosaic. Settlement patterns and immigration flows have changed substantially over the past decade. It is important to recognize these changes and to assess their impact on the demand for services and facilities to serve Toronto's population.

Language is but one of a series of key indicators which help to describe the social composition of Toronto and its neighbourhoods. The first language spoken or learned and still understood will be used here to identify the primary language-based community with which an individual is likely to identify and interact. The term "first language" will be used throughout this report to represent this characteristic¹. People with a particular first language will be described as belonging to a certain "language group". The primary source of this information is the Census of Canada, carried out by Statistics Canada².

"Language group" is usually used to refer to a group of people whose first language belongs to a language or dialect that is currently referred to by a common language name (e.g. "Spanish"). The speakers of that language may come from several different parts of the world (e.g. Spain and Central America). In this report, "language group" will be used to refer to those who, through the Census, named their first language by a common language name. While "language group" and "linguistic group" are often used interchangeably, the latter term is the more technical of the two, and is more narrowly defined.

"Ethnic origin" is not discussed directly in this report. As recorded by Statistics Canada, ethnic origin reflects the cultural "roots" as reported by those surveyed, and thus may describe a community that one identifies with but not necessarily the primary community with which one interacts. This distinction is particularly important in that "first language" is not an accurate measure of ethnic diversity. For example, English and French are the first languages of many immigrants from former British and French colonies in the Caribbean and Africa.

This report has been prepared in response to numerous requests of planning staff and many others for up-to-date information on language group distributions and immigration trends at the local level. The discussion, though brief, should serve to familiarize the reader with emerging patterns and trends on the basis of currently available information.

¹ Statistics Canada uses the term "mother tongue" to represent this characteristic (Statistics Canada, 1981, 92-910, p. vi and 1988, 99-104E, p. 56). We have chosen the term "first language spoken and still understood" as it is closely tied to the definition of "mother tongue" while avoiding the gender bias of the original term.

² Their published figures cover five-year periods ending in the Census year.

2

Language Group Populations

The population of Metropolitan Toronto has remained relatively stable over the 1971-1986 period, increasing only 5.1% from 2,086,020 to 2,192,725. However, the population of the City of Toronto has declined from 712,785 to 612,290 or by over 14%. The English language group is by far the largest in Metro and the City. However, the English speakers' share of the total population has declined in Metro from 70.5% to 65.2% between 1971 and 1986. In the City of Toronto, the English language group has essentially remained stable, comprising 61.9% of the population in 1986. Over the same period, large changes have occurred in the proportions of other language groups (see Tables 1(a) and (b)). A large part of the City's loss of people has been due to the out-migration of members of several European language groups to the suburban areas. This has been somewhat offset by new immigrants from other parts of the world, especially developing countries.

First Language Spoken and Still Understood

Table 1(a)
City of Toronto

	1971	1976	1981	1986	As % of total 1986 Pop.	1971-1986		1986 as % of Metro Group
						Chg. vs '71	% Chg.	
English	435,115	386,290	372,175	379,015	61.9	-56,100	-12.9	26.5
Portuguese	30,205	43,800	49,380	42,955	7.0	12,750	42.2	73.3
Chinese	*17,580	*20,635	27,575	33,550	5.5	15,970	90.8	19.8
Italian	78,920	48,625	36,695	25,070	4.1	-53,850	-68.2	19.0
Polish	22,340	11,120	12,045	10,635	1.7	-11,645	-52.1	36.3
Greek	26,010	16,010	14,240	10,405	1.7	-15,605	-60.0	25.9
French	15,755	10,040	10,375	9,470	1.5	-6,285	-39.9	34.4
Ukrainian	22,620	12,625	11,762	8,240	1.3	-14,380	-63.6	36.7
German	15,580	9,690	10,100	8,180	1.3	-7,400	-47.5	25.2
Spanish	-	-	6,835	7,145	1.2	-	-	28.8
Other **	48,660	74,490	42,195	44,195	7.2	-4,465	-9.2	24.1
Not Stated **	0	0	5,823	33,370	5.5	-	-	25.2
Total	712,785	633,325	599,200	612,290	100	-100,495	-14.1	27.9

* Includes Japanese language group

** Definition changes over time.

Source: Census of Canada

First Language Spoken and Still Understood

Table 1(b)

Metropolitan Toronto

	1971	1976	1981	1986	As % of total 1986 Pop.	1971-1986 Chg. vs '71	% Change
English	1,471,490	1,477,140	1,447,135	1,428,760	65.2	-42,730	-2.9
Italian	207,745	176,740	176,450	132,140	6.0	-75,605	-36.4
Chinese	*25,090	*39,270	60,290	80,810	3.7	55,720	222.1
Portuguese	34,615	51,775	63,290	58,620	2.7	24,005	69.3
Greek	42,900	36,565	46,155	40,110	1.8	-2,790	-6.5
German	52,350	38,485	40,230	32,430	1.5	-19,920	-38.1
Polish	28,985	22,700	27,985	29,490	1.3	505	1.7
French	37,250	30,665	32,105	27,550	1.3	-9,700	-26.0
Spanish	-	-	21,680	24,790	1.1	-	-
Ukrainian	31,425	28,225	27,985	22,445	1.0	-8,980	-28.6
Other **	154,170	218,795	194,080	183,045	8.3	28,875	18.7
Not Stated **	0	0	0	132,535	6.0	-	-
Total	2,086,020	2,120,360	2,137,385	2,192,725	100	106,705	5.1

* Includes Japanese language group.

** Definition changes over time.

Source: Census of Canada

Once the largest non-English language group in Metro and the City, the number of persons in the Italian language group in Metro dropped from 207,705 (10.0%) to 132,140 (6.0%). While the Italian language group has continued to be the largest non-English language group in Metro throughout the last two decades, by 1981 this group ranked second in number in the City to the Portuguese language group, and ranked third in 1986 after Portuguese and Chinese. The size of the Portuguese language group doubled in Metro between 1971 and 1976. By 1986, nearly three-quarters of all persons with Portuguese as their first language in Metro resided in the City of Toronto (42,955) and are highly concentrated in central west end of the City. Less than one-fifth of the Italian language group of Metro resided in the City.

Statistics Canada has reported the number of Chinese speakers and Japanese speakers as one number until 1981, and now reports the numbers of each language group separately. The Chinese and Japanese language group has grown rapidly since 1971, having the largest growth of any group since 1976. One-quarter of the 80,810 Chinese-speaking persons present in Metro in 1986 arrived during the preceding 5 years, making this group the second-largest non-English language group in Metro. They make up 3.7% of Metro's population, and 5.5% of the City's population. This reflects the sharp increase of immigrants from Asian countries in the late 1980s. The Japanese language group comprised 0.19% of the City's 1986 population.

In general, slightly less than one-third of the populations of the remaining language groups in Metro resided in the City in 1981 and 1986, which is in proportion to the

size of the City as compared to Metro. A notable exception is the German language group of which one-quarter is in the City. This group declined by about one-quarter in Metro (and one-third in the City) between 1971 and 1976, and between 1981 and 1986. The French and German language groups have been declining in Metro and the City from just over 2% of the total population in 1971 to about 1.5% in 1986. The Polish and Ukrainian language groups were halved between 1971 and 1976 in Metro and the City, dropping from about 3.1% of the total populations to about 1.9%. Since then, they have been declining slowly in size and population share to under 10,000 persons each in the City and about 25,000 persons in Metro by 1986. The Spanish language group represents just over 1% of the Metro and City populations.

In the five years preceding 1976, the size of all reported non-English language groups decreased more rapidly in the City as compared to Metro except for the Chinese and Japanese group, and the Portuguese group (see Tables 1(a) and 1(b)). In the next five years, 1976 to 1981, all non-English groups increased in the City and Metro, reflecting the significant economic growth of the period and the attractiveness of Canada and Southern Ontario as a destination and expected source of employment. Immigration was a less significant factor toward the end of this period as the new *Immigration Act* of 1978 drastically curtailed in-migration for a brief time. Subsequently, limited economic opportunities in Canada early in the 1980s also reduced in-migration. Generally, non-English language groups grew more rapidly in the rest of Metro than in the City between 1976 and 1981. This trend continued between 1981 and 1986, with the exception of the French language group which grew more rapidly in the City than in the rest of Metro.

Over the 1971 - 1986 period, the relative concentration of the nine largest non-English language groups in the City versus Metro has declined greatly, but for the Portuguese group, and to a lesser extent the Chinese group, which remain concentrated in the City (see Tables 2(a) - (c)). The concentration of these language groups, and to a lesser extent the Polish and Ukrainian language groups, in the City as compared to Metro Toronto suggests that the demand for services in these languages can be expected to be proportionately greater in the City than in other parts of Metro.

First Language Spoken and Still Understood – Percent Share of Total Population

Table 2(a)

City of Toronto

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1971-1986	1971-1986 % Change
English	61.0	61.0	62.1	61.9	0.9	1.4
Italian	11.1	7.7	6.1	4.1	-7.0	-63.0
Portuguese	4.2	6.9	8.2	7.0	2.8	65.6
Chinese	*2.5	*3.3	4.6	5.5	3.0	122.2
Greek	3.6	2.5	2.4	1.7	-1.9	-53.4
German	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	-0.8	-38.9
French	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	-0.7	-30.0
Polish	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	-1.4	-44.3
Ukrainian	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.3	-1.8	-57.6
Spanish	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	-
Other **	6.8	11.8	7.0	7.2	0.4	5.7

* Includes Japanese language group.

** Definition changes over time.

Source: Census of Canada

Table 2(b)

Metropolitan Toronto

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1971-1986	1971-1986 % Change
English	70.5	69.7	67.7	65.2	-5.4	-7.6
Italian	10.0	8.3	8.3	6.0	-3.9	-39.5
Portuguese	1.7	2.4	3.0	2.7	1.0	61.1
Chinese	*1.2	*1.9	2.8	3.7	2.5	206.4
Greek	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.8	-0.2	-11.1
German	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	-1.0	-41.1
French	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	-0.5	-29.6
Polish	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	-3.2
Ukrainian	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	-0.5	-32.1
Spanish	-	-	1.0	1.1	-	-
Other **	7.4	10.3	9.1	8.3	1.0	13.0

* Includes Japanese language group.

** Definition changes over time.

Source: Census of Canada

Table 2(c)
Language Group Concentrations:
The City Share Relative to Metro's Share

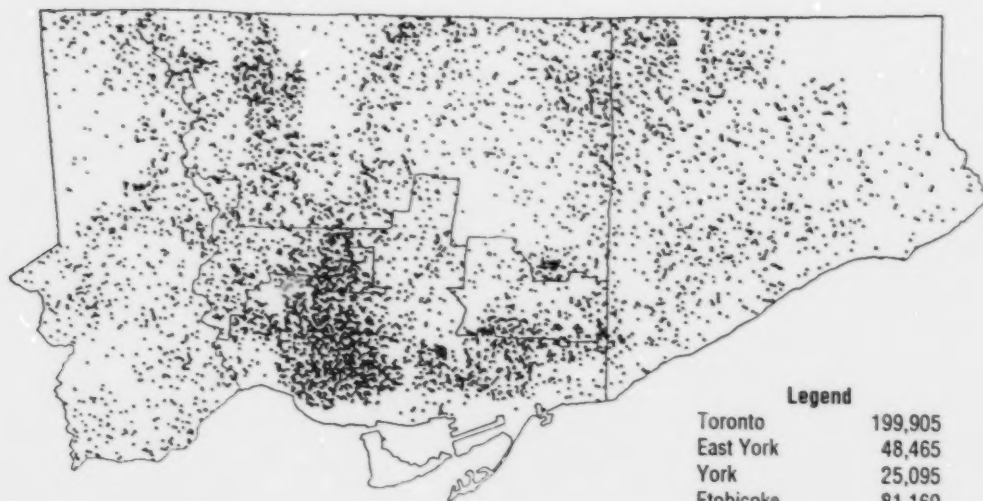
Metro = 1.00	1971	1976	1981	1986
English	0.87	0.88	0.92	0.95
Italian	1.11	0.92	0.74	0.68
Portuguese	2.55	2.83	2.78	2.62
Chinese	*2.05	*1.76	1.63	1.49
Greek	1.77	1.47	1.10	0.93
German	0.87	0.84	0.90	0.90
French	1.24	1.10	1.15	1.23
Polish	2.26	1.64	1.54	1.30
Ukrainian	2.11	1.50	1.50	1.31
Other **	0.92	1.14	0.78	0.86

* Shares include Japanese language group.

** Definition changes over time.

Note: A "share" is the proportion of the population comprised of a particular linguistic group. The concentration index is the ratio of the City's share to Metro's share. If the City share equals the Metro share, the concentration index is 1.00. If a linguistic group is more concentrated in the City than in Metro, the index is greater than 1.00. If the linguistic group is less concentrated in the City than in Metro, the index is less than 1.00.

Map 1
First Language Other Than English
Metropolitan Toronto Municipalities, 1981-1986



3

International Migration

In 1986, persons of non-English language groups were distributed fairly uniformly throughout Metropolitan Toronto, with a slight concentration in the City (see Map 1). Domestic economic conditions and immigration policies, as well as social, political and economic conditions in other countries influence the size and composition of non-English language groups in Metro. The interplay of these factors is reflected in migration, made up of net immigration to the country and interprovincial migration.

Population growth is made up of three components: natural increase (births minus deaths), internal migration which includes migration from other parts of Ontario and from other provinces, and international migration. Over the 1981-1986 period, 33.5% of Metro's population growth came from foreign immigrants (see Table 3(a)). Immigration as a proportion of the total population growth has been increasing since the 1950s due to declining domestic fertility rates and improvements in Canada's economic condition as compared to many other countries.

Table 3(a)

Population Increase – Metropolitan Toronto, 1981 - 1986

Sources of Increase		%
Natural Increase	69,803	21.0
Migration	263,100	79.0
From same province	84,495	25.4
From different province	67,125	20.2
From outside Canada	111,480	33.5
Total Population Increase	332,903	100.0

Source: Census of Canada; Ontario Vital Statistics

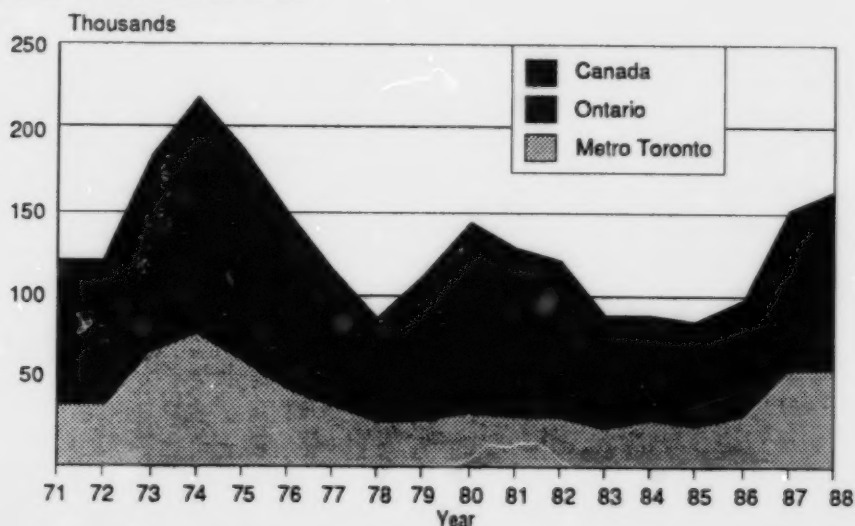
As the domestic population ages, there is an increasing need for new skilled and knowledgeable members of the labour force, and for those with the capability of

making valued contributions to Canadian life. Newcomers do place specialized demands on social and educational services as they enter Canadian society. To the degree to which increased immigration is important to the growth of our population, investments in these services can be expected to increase in the future.

Numbers of Landed Immigrants

The trends in the number of landed immigrants between 1971 and 1988 appears to have generally followed the business cycle, with some variation due to relative economic opportunities in various parts of Canada and changing immigration policies. Figure 1 shows the number of landed immigrants for Canada, Ontario and Metropolitan Toronto over the period. Ontario has tended to receive one in every two immigrants to this country, and Metro has tended to receive about three in every ten, making Metro one of the major immigrant receiving areas of the country, and the principal reception area of the province. Between 1981 and 1988, 2,364,987 immigrants received landed status in Canada. Of this number, Ontario received 1,188,722 (50.3%) and Metro received 703,618 (29.8%).

Figure 1
Landed Immigrants 1971-1988
Canada, Ontario and Metro Toronto



Source: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

During the late 1970s the rest of the country outside of Ontario received the majority of the landed immigrants, drawn by the economic growth and opportunities of Western Canada, particularly Alberta (see Table 3(b)). Metro's share of national immigration grew from 22.8% in 1981 to 29.8% in 1986, and then shot up to 34.5% in 1988. The 1987 and 1988 shares of provincial and national immigration are among the highest ever achieved over the last two decades.

Table 3(b)
Landed Immigrants 1971 - 1988

Year	Canada	Ontario		Metropolitan Toronto		
		Total	As % of Canada	Total	As % of Ontario	As % of Canada
1971	121,900	64,357	52.8	35,027	54.4	28.7
1972	122,006	63,805	52.3	34,991	54.8	28.7
1973	184,200	103,187	56.0	64,309	62.3	34.9
1974	218,465	120,115	55.0	75,246	62.6	34.4
1975	187,881	98,471	52.4	60,417	61.4	32.2
1976	149,429	72,031	48.2	43,978	61.1	29.4
1977	114,914	56,594	49.2	35,114	62.0	30.6
1978	86,313	42,397	49.1	26,158	61.7	30.3
1979	112,096	51,947	46.3	26,542	51.1	23.7
1980	143,117	62,257	43.5	30,726	49.4	21.5
1981	128,615	54,890	42.7	29,338	53.4	22.8
1982	121,147	53,031	43.8	28,163	53.1	23.2
1983	89,157	40,036	44.9	22,216	55.5	24.9
1984	88,199	41,529	47.1	27,197	65.5	30.8
1985	84,302	40,733	48.3	23,622	58.0	28.0
1986	99,219	49,626	50.0	29,564	59.6	29.8
1987	152,098	84,720	55.7	55,178	65.1	36.3
1988	161,929	88,996	55.0	55,832	62.7	34.5
Total	2,364,987	1,188,722	50.3	703,618	59.2	29.8

Source: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1989

Note: Migration to Metro Toronto from outside Canada is less than the total number of landed immigrants to Metro 1981-1986 (160,100) due to the outmigration of recent immigrants before Census Day, 1986.

The upward swing in net immigration in the late 1980s appears to have followed the pattern of the long economic expansion that the country, and particularly southern Ontario, has experienced. Recent changes in visa requirements and a gradual slow down in economic growth may cut into the rising trend through the remainder of the 1980s. The upward trend may be sustained in the early 1990s if recent federal government proposals to significantly increase the national immigration level are implemented.

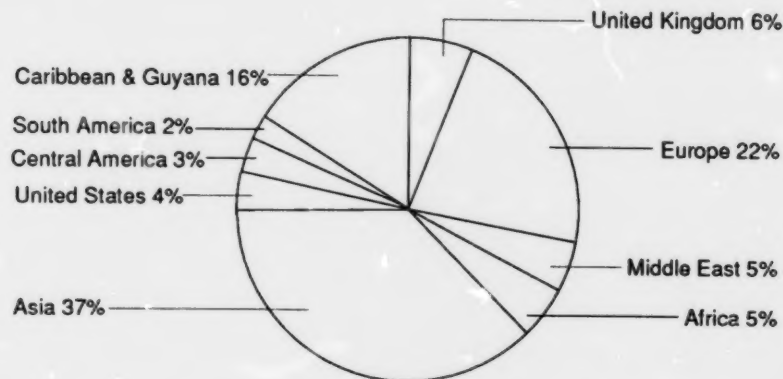
Areas of Last Residence and Immigrant Class

Immigrants have come to Canada from all over the world. A major swing in the immigration stream has occurred over the last two decades.

In 1988 two in five immigrants to Ontario (35,882) were from Asia, one in five (18,611) were from Europe, and one in ten (8,813) were from the Caribbean and Guyana (see Table 4(b)). Metro reflects similar proportions, although the proportions of people from Asia and the Caribbean and Guyana are slightly higher and have grown rapidly over the 1980s (see Table 4(a)). The share of people from Asia rose from 28.6% (9,541) in 1981 to peak at 40.0% (11,469) in 1984, declining to 31.5% (9,546) in 1987 and peaking yet higher at 46.3% (25,877) in 1988. The rapid growth in immigration from Asia includes persons arriving from areas of political instability and social strife in southeast Asia, and those leaving Hong Kong as the date of the return of the island to Chinese control in 1997 approaches.

The numbers of people coming to Ontario and Metro from the United Kingdom and Europe have declined over the 1980s while the numbers from Africa, the Middle East and the Caribbean and Guyana have grown significantly. The 1970s saw the first sizeable immigration of people of the Philippine language group. The distribution of total immigration to Metro by area of last residence for the period 1981 – 1988 is illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2
Total Immigration to Metro Toronto
by Area of Last Residence 1981-1988



Source: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

Table 4(a)
Immigration Trends by Area of Last Residence to Metro Toronto

Immigration Trends by Area of Last Residence to Metropolitan Toronto																
	Percentages															
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
United Kingdom	4,324	3,177	1,217	1,662	1,164	1,154	2,343	2,933	13.0	10.3	5.2	5.8	4.7	3.8	4.2	5.3
Europe (exc. U.K.)	9,829	9,283	5,464	6,084	4,823	6,208	10,303	9,349	29.5	30.0	23.5	21.2	19.6	20.4	18.7	16.7
Africa	1,309	1,081	807	952	911	1,456	3,459	3,635	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.8	6.3	6.5
Middle East	1,592	1,407	976	1,337	1,297	1,617	2,612	3,311	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.9
Asia	9,541	8,771	8,554	11,469	9,088	9,546	20,803	25,877	28.6	28.3	36.8	40.0	36.9	31.3	37.7	46.3
United States	1,453	1,298	1,037	1,385	1,188	1,233	1,554	1,090	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.0	2.8	2.0
Central America	1,301	1,269	1,336	883	1,093	1,223	1,443	1,076	3.9	4.1	5.7	3.1	4.4	4.0	2.6	1.9
South America	See Central America			887	755	954	2,172	1,788	See Central America			3.1	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.2
Caribbean & Guyana	4,005	4,703	3,875	4,039	4,294	7,106	10,489	6,381	12.0	15.2	16.7	14.1	17.4	23.3	19.0	11.4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	392	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	33,354	30,989	23,266	28,668	24,613	30,497	55,178	55,832	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4(b)
Immigration Trends by Area of Last Residence to Ontario

Immigration Trends by Area of Last Residence to Ontario																
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percentages							
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
United Kingdom	10,429	8,432	3,083	2,990	2,607	3,176	6,190	6,620	19.0	15.9	7.7	7.2	6.4	6.4	7.3	7.4
Europe (exc. U.K.)	11,252	12,993	8,808	7,682	7,291	9,479	17,636	18,611	20.5	24.5	22.0	18.5	17.9	19.1	20.8	20.9
Africa	1,976	1,644	1,321	1,495	1,466	2,283	4,663	5,051	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.6	5.5	5.7
Middle East	2,360	2,227	1,802	2,284	2,240	2,779	4,409	5,228	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.9
Asia	16,741	15,008	13,892	15,739	15,152	15,782	29,591	35,882	30.5	28.3	34.7	37.9	37.2	31.8	34.9	40.3
United States	4,227	3,871	3,363	3,198	3,136	3,474	3,816	2,969	7.7	7.3	8.4	7.7	7.7	7.0	4.5	3.3
Central America	384	583	1,361	1,536	2,199	2,531	2,968	2,664	0.7	1.1	3.4	3.7	5.4	5.1	3.5	3.0
South America	1,537	1,432	921	1,080	1,018	1,290	2,798	2,531	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.8
Caribbean & Guyana	5,983	6,629	5,445	4,734	5,743	8,884	12,973	8,813	10.9	12.5	13.6	11.4	14.1	17.9	15.3	9.9
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	627	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	54,890	53,031	40,036	41,527	40,730	49,630	84,789	88,996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Totals may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

The *Immigration Act* defines the classes of admissible immigrants. These are: family, assisted relatives, convention refugees, independents, business class and retirees. Numbers of immigrant landings to Metro have increased steadily in all classes (see Tables 5(a) – (c) and Figure 3). However, in 1987 the number of Independents tripled to 24,053 or 43.6% of all landed residents from 8,461 (28.6%) in 1986. This in part reflects the emigration of people and capital from Hong Kong to Canada. The Independent and Business classes represent people intending to enter the labour force.

Table 5(a)
Immigrant Landings to Metro Toronto 1981-1988

Class	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
Family Class	13,413	13,069	13,349	14,883	11,673	12,696	18,710	17,113	114,906
Assisted Relatives	4,000	3,117	1,416	2,418	2,008	1,777	4,301	5,587	24,624
Convention Refugees	2,266	3,146	2,760	3,389	3,773	4,410	5,258	7,040	32,042
Independents	8,878	8,646	4,691	3,865	3,881	8,461	24,053	22,463	84,938
Business Class	NA	NA	NA	2,029	1,740	1,848	2,278	2,721	10,616
Retirees	781	185	0	613	547	372	578	908	3,984
Total	29,338	28,163	22,216	27,197	23,622	29,564	55,178	55,832	271,110

Table 5(b)
Immigrant Landings to Metro Toronto 1981 - 1988 (%)

Class	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
Family Class	45.7	46.4	60.1	54.7	49.4	42.9	33.9	30.7	42.4
Assisted Relatives	13.6	11.1	6.4	8.9	8.5	6.0	7.8	10.0	9.1
Convention Refugees	7.7	11.2	12.4	12.5	16.0	14.9	9.5	12.6	11.8
Independents	30.3	30.7	21.1	14.2	16.4	28.6	43.6	40.2	31.3
Business Class	NA	NA	NA	7.5	7.4	6.3	4.1	4.9	3.9
Retirees	2.7	0.7	0.0	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

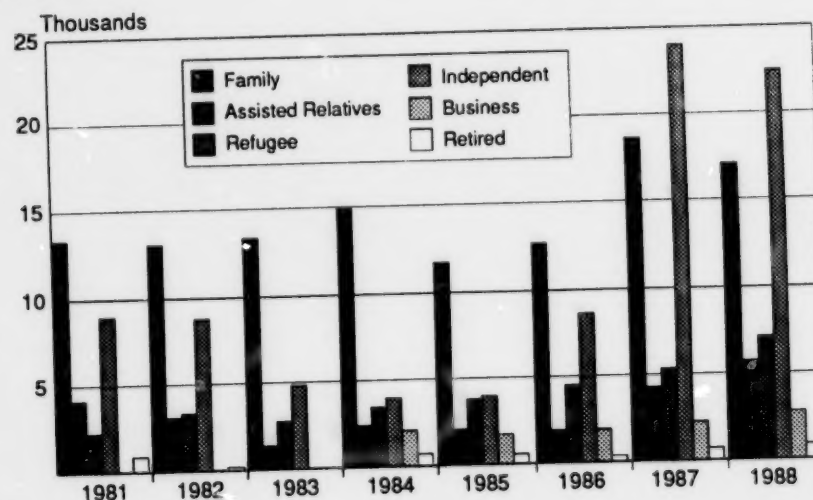
Table 5(c)
Immigrant Landings to Ontario 1981 - 1988

Class	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
Family Class	23,593	22,753	22,611	21,075	19,090	21,251	29,829	28,714	188,916
Assisted Relatives	8,152	6,030	2,401	3,709	3,492	3,403	8,062	10,795	46,044
Convention Refugees	5,523	6,981	6,068	6,793	8,216	9,402	10,838	14,499	68,320
Independents	14,577	13,931	5,597	5,955	6,401	12,067	31,583	45,783	135,894
Business Class	2,268	2,375	2,486	2,981	2,615	2,804	3,461	3,966	22,956
Retirees	777	961	873	1,016	919	699	947	1,265	7,457
Total	54,890	53,031	40,036	41,529	40,733	49,626	84,720	105,022	469,587

Family Class:	Close relatives sponsored by a Canadian citizen or permanent resident of at least 18 years of age.
Assisted Relatives:	Those other than members of the Family class, who have next of kin in Canada willing to help them become established in Canada.
Convention Refugees:	Those who are assessed according to the definition from the United Nations Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.
Independents:	Immigrants whose occupation is in demand and recognized by Canadian Immigration regulations or have specific approval from the Canadian Government to fill a particular employment opportunity.
Business Class:	Entrepreneurs and self-employed immigrants. Entrepreneurs are immigrants intending and having the ability to establish or purchase a substantial interest in the ownership of a Canadian commercial venture which will create additional employment in Canada, and employ the immigrant in management of the business. Self-employed immigrants are those who intend and have the ability to establish a business in Canada that will employ themselves.
Retirees:	Immigrants who are at least 55 years of age and do not intend to seek or accept employment.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

Figure 3
Immigration to Metro Toronto by Class
1981-1988



Source: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

Past studies have shown that Canada receives economic benefits from this highly mobile, trained and adaptable labour force. Canada must also bear the complementary social service costs associated with the transition of newcomers into Canadian urban society (N. Cherukupalle, Inc., 1975, p. 49). To the degree to which national immigration policy encourages self-selection by those of working age to immigrate, the demands for services for elderly people and people with disabilities two decades hence can be expected to be at least as large as is typically projected, although with an increasingly diverse cultural character.

The number of Assisted Relatives jumped 214% above its 1986 level to 5,587 in 1988, exceeding the 1981 level of 4,000. The number of Refugees doubled in Ontario and in Metro between 1981 and 1987. By 1988, the numbers had nearly tripled in Ontario (to 14,499), and had more than tripled in Metro (to 7,040) over 1981 levels. The Family class has halved from 60.1% in 1983 to 30.7% (17,113) in 1988. The numbers of people reflected by these figures indicate that while much government and media attention has been focused on the admission of persons claiming to be Convention Refugees, these admissions have had relatively little influence on overall immigration totals.

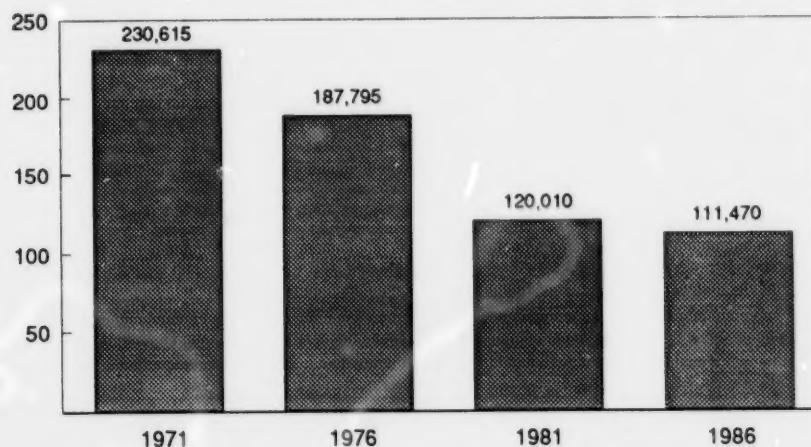
Destination of Immigrants from Outside Canada in Greater Toronto

The intended destination of about two-fifths of all immigrants to Canada in 1988 is the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), composed of Metro Toronto and the regions of Durham, York, Peel and Halton. Increasingly, the local destination of immigrants is outside Metro Toronto. Many studies have shown that in-migration is responsive to labour force demands in Ontario (N. Cherukupalle, Inc., 1975, p. 29). Immigrants have generally gone to areas of lowest unemployment and highest labour demand in the Province i.e. the GTA.

The number of immigrants to Metropolitan Toronto has dropped by half from 230,615 in the five years ending in 1971 to 111,470 between 1981 and 1986 (see Figure 4). Meanwhile, the number of immigrants to the rest of the GTA has remained stable, which is remarkable given the rapid growth of the suburban regions throughout the 1980s. (Much of this growth therefore comes from other parts of the GTA and Canada, and from natural increase.)

Even with the decline in Metro immigration, Metro received three times the number of immigrants in 1981-1986 as the suburban regions, or 75.5% of all immigrants to the GTA (see Figure 5 and Tables 6(a) and (b)). The City of Toronto received a quarter of all immigrants to the GTA over the 1981-1986 period, equal to the combined immigration of the suburban regions.

Figure 4
Immigration from outside Canada
Metro Toronto 1971-1986



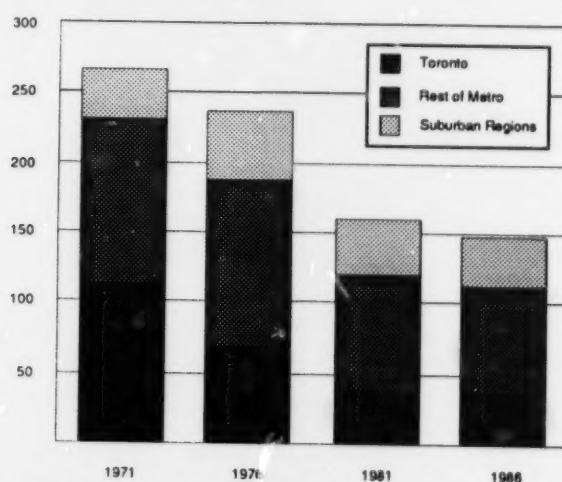
Note: Immigration reported for 5 year periods ending in the Census year.

Source: *Census of Canada*

As a percentage of population, Metro received 1.29 times as many recent immigrants as the entire GTA between 1981 and 1986; the suburban regions received 0.59 times as many immigrants (see Figure 5 and Table 6(c)). Metro, particularly the City of Toronto, continues to be the major immigrant reception area of the GTA, although to a declining degree. (It should be noted that the downward trend in Metro immigration seems to have halted: the 1987 and 1988 figures were nearly twice the 1986 level.)

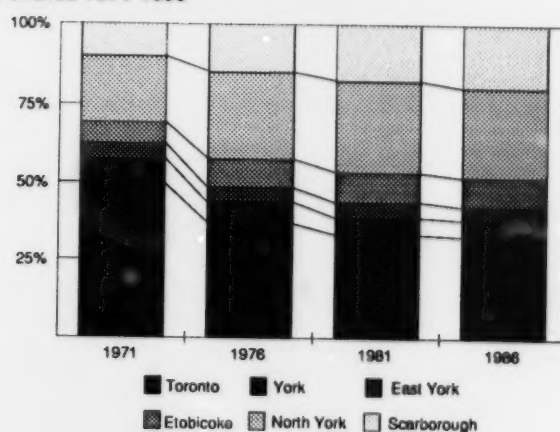
Over the 1966-1986 period, the destinations of immigrants in Metro have become more dispersed (see Map 2). The number coming to the City of Toronto from outside Canada has dropped by two-thirds since 1966-1971, from 112,935 to 36,935 in 1981-1986 (see Table 6(a) and Map C0b). Toronto's share of Metro's foreign immigrants has declined nearly one-third to 33.1% of Metro, while the share of the rest of Metro grew by the same proportion. Scarborough's share has nearly doubled to 19.7% or 21,950 (see Table 6(b)). The development of northeastern Scarborough, of North York, and northern Etobicoke has drawn off much of the inflow of immigrants from the City of Toronto (see Figure 6). However, relative to Metro and the other local municipalities, the City continues to receive the largest number of immigrants relative to its population (see Table 6(c)).

Figure 5
Immigration from outside Canada
Greater Toronto Area Shares 1971-1986



Note: Immigration reported for 5 year periods ending in the Census year.
 Source: Census of Canada

Figure 6
Immigration from outside Canada
Metro Toronto Shares 1971-1986



Note: Immigration reported for 5 year periods ending in the Census year.
 Source: Census of Canada

Immigration from Outside Canada to the Greater Toronto Area (For the preceding five years)

Table 6(a)
Municipal Totals

	1971	1976	1981	1986	% Change 1971-86
Toronto	112,935	69,390	39,980	36,935	-67.3
York	19,655	12,865	6,990	6,045	-69.2
East York	10,725	9,250	5,630	4,065	-62.1
Etobicoke	16,295	16,145	11,520	10,645	-34.7
North York	47,740	51,520	34,350	31,830	-33.3
Scarborough	23,265	28,625	21,540	21,950	-5.7
Rest of Metro	117,680	118,405	80,030	74,535	-36.7
Total Metro	230,615	187,795	120,010	111,470	-51.7
Rest of the GTA	35,030	49,055	39,655	36,175	3.3
Total GTA	265,645	236,850	159,665	147,645	-44.4

Table 6(b)
Greater Toronto and Metro Shares

	1971	1976	1981	1986	% Change 1971-86	1986 share of Metro
Toronto	42.5	29.3	25.0	25.0	-41	33.1
York	7.4	5.4	4.4	4.1	-45	5.4
East York	4.0	3.9	3.5	2.8	-32	3.6
Etobicoke	6.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	18	9.5
North York	18.0	21.8	21.5	21.6	20	28.6
Scarborough	8.8	12.1	13.5	14.9	70	19.7
Rest of Metro	44.3	50.0	50.1	50.5	14	66.9
Total Metro	86.8	79.3	75.2	75.5	-13	100.0
Rest of the GTA	13.2	20.7	24.8	24.5	86	
Total GTA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

Source: Census of Canada

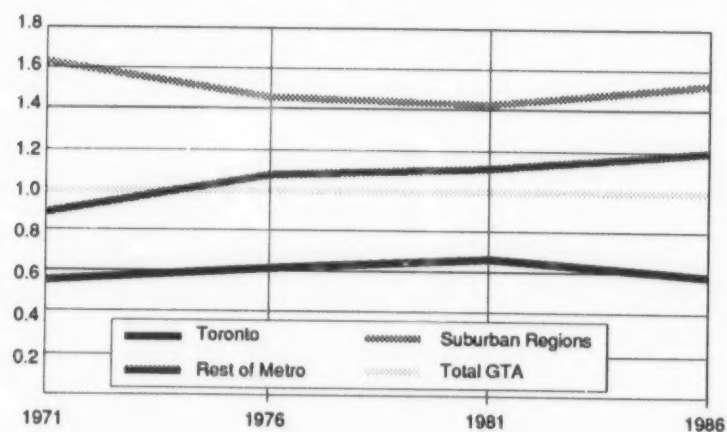
Table 6(c)
Immigrant Reception Index
 (The municipal share relative to a regional share)

	1971 vs. GTA	1976 vs. GTA	1981 vs. GTA	1986 vs. GTA	1986 vs. Metro
Toronto	1.64	1.47	1.43	1.53	1.19
York	1.38	1.22	1.11	1.13	0.88
East York	1.06	1.16	1.18	1.02	0.79
Etobicoke	0.60	0.73	0.83	0.89	0.69
North York	0.98	1.24	1.31	1.45	1.13
Scarborough	0.72	0.99	1.04	1.15	0.89
Rest of Metro	0.89	1.07	1.11	1.19	0.93
Total Metro	1.14	1.19	1.20	1.29	1.00
Rest of the GTA	0.55	0.62	0.66	0.59	
Total GTA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Note: A share is the proportion of the population comprised of recent immigrants. The index is the ratio of the local share to the regional share. If the municipal share equals the regional share, the concentration index is 1.00. If a municipality has received a larger share of immigrants than the region, the index is greater than 1.00. If the proportion of the population composed of recent immigrants was less than that of the region, the index is less than 1.00. GTA means Greater Toronto Area, which includes Metro Toronto, Durham, York, Peel and Halton Regions.

Source: Census of Canada

Figure 7
Immigrant Reception Index
 Greater Toronto Area 1971-1986



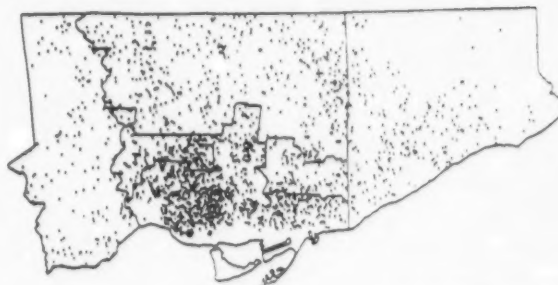
Note: Immigration reported for 5 year periods ending in the Census year.

Source: Census of Canada

Map 2
Immigration from Outside Canada
Metropolitan Toronto

Data refers to those immigrating
within the past 5 years.
One dot represents 100 immigrants.

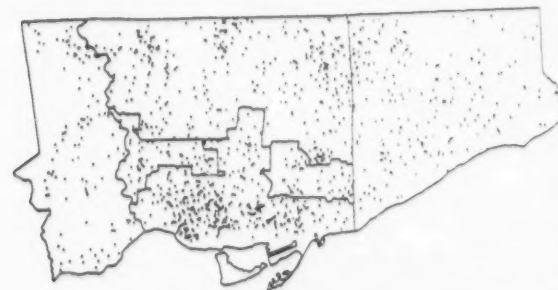
1971



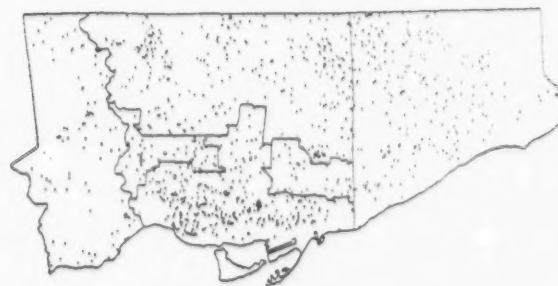
1976



1981



1986



Source: *Census of Canada*

Table 7(a)
First Language by City Ward, 1986

	Total	English	Chinese	French	German	Greek	Italian	Philippino	Polish	Portuguese	Spanish	Ukrainian	Vietnamese	All Other
Metro Toronto	2,192,720	1,428,820	80,850	27,585	32,415	40,145	139,085	12,330	29,490	58,665	24,695	22,425	7,485	288,730
City of Toronto	612,290	379,025	33,555	9,515	8,120	10,415	25,050	3,065	10,725	42,955	7,110	8,220	4,545	69,990
Central Area	128,472	84,560	11,985	3,150	1,730	785	1,135	1,195	1,085	3,850	1,735	1,025	1,180	15,057
Ward 1	36,975	22,135	570	485	1,020	425	530	100	2,340	390	235	2,625	55	6,065
Ward 2	45,519	24,675	1,495	740	800	275	300	780	4,230	1,755	615	1,185	875	7,794
Ward 3	32,805	11,195	1,470	240	200	345	1,195	30	520	11,665	595	585	445	4,320
Ward 4	34,672	10,985	3,140	290	210	355	3,225	100	550	10,025	680	715	425	3,972
Ward 5	28,634	14,615	6,220	440	315	150	370	90	210	2,090	365	290	340	3,139
Ward 6	32,001	24,195	980	1,155	550	145	250	320	270	85	440	205	45	3,361
Ward 7	38,765	25,955	3,490	850	350	305	155	635	185	190	635	165	650	5,200
Ward 8	46,978	29,765	6,210	835	460	2,755	760	155	140	670	230	170	515	4,313
Ward 9	39,827	24,975	4,580	565	415	1,715	2,480	140	100	365	170	165	185	3,972
Ward 10	41,104	34,825	855	590	585	335	605	120	160	185	130	195	20	2,499
Ward 11	37,303	14,420	1,290	350	345	1,130	3,625	100	635	7,940	925	780	390	5,373
Ward 12	43,298	16,845	1,010	400	190	1,115	9,505	60	275	6,345	1,215	270	515	5,553
Ward 13	35,418	26,170	975	750	680	475	915	80	335	700	325	330	75	3,608
Ward 14	39,572	32,575	400	660	615	215	440	175	205	345	275	275	10	3,382
Ward 15	39,995	32,735	430	520	610	395	370	135	275	90	195	200	10	4,030
Ward 16	39,423	32,825	460	675	710	290	295	60	215	95	120	235	10	3,433

Note: Ward figures are estimated from Statistics Canada Enumeration Area (EA) totals. While many EAs are contained in a single Ward, some EAs cross Ward boundaries. Numbers for these EAs are counted in the Ward containing the majority of the EA's population. In the few cases where this occurs, Ward total populations are estimated to be within 5% of the actual figures.

Source: Census of Canada, 1986; Compusearch, 1990

Location of the Language Group Communities

The location and distribution of language groups change over time. Where immigrants locate in the GTA appears to be related to their country of origin. In general, the dispersion reveals substantial concentrations, reflecting the reinforcing effect of support networks and services which cater to the needs and cultures of these communities, and the creation of community identity. The maps in the Atlas of Language Groups in Metropolitan Toronto show the location of persons in Metro by first language over time (see Appendix B). A complementary set of maps are contained in the City Atlas, showing language group distribution in 1986 by City Ward (see Appendix C). Table 7(a) shows the distribution of language groups by City Ward.

The Italian language group community is located in a large north-westerly wedge extending from West Toronto through western North York (Maps B5 and C5). Small

portions of this language group can also be found along the Toronto and East York border (i.e. the Danforth), and in Etobicoke and Scarborough. This pattern indicates that over time, the Italian language group has been migrating northward, out of the City. The outward migration of this group can in part be attributed to the increasing affluence of the group as a whole, which tends to affect housing purchase decisions.

The members of this group are concentrated in the same part of the City of Toronto as those whose first language is Portuguese, but they are more concentrated towards the northern part of the area and those first speaking Portuguese are more to the south (Maps B8 and C8). This would suggest that the areas formerly occupied by the Italian language group are being occupied by the Portuguese language group and some other groups such as the Vietnamese language group (Map C11).

The Chinese language group has concentrated in Toronto's Chinatown and in East Toronto around Pape Avenue (Maps B1 and C1). Since 1976, a distinct concentration has been developing in northwestern Scarborough near the border of North York and the border with the Town of Markham in York Region. The Chinese language group is by far the fastest growing group in the City and Metropolitan Toronto, more than tripling in number, from about 25,000 in 1971 Metro to over 80,000 in 1986.

The Greek language group community has been distributed across Metro with concentrations in East Toronto and southern East York (along the Danforth), and West Toronto and York (Maps B4 and C4). The French and German language groups have remained dispersed throughout Metro over the 1971 - 1986 period (Maps B2 and C2, B3 and C3 respectively). The Polish language group is largely located in southwest Toronto and southern Etobicoke (Map B7 and C7). Immigration of this group has increased over the 1980s, in part in response to the changing political and economic climate of Poland.

Those of the Spanish language group are dispersed within a wedge from West Toronto into North York similar to that of the Italian language group community, although with a greater spread at the northern border of Metro (Maps B9 and C9). This language group has increased during the 1980s, perhaps due to recent refugees from Latin American countries. The Ukrainian language group forms a loose concentration covering southern Etobicoke, southern York, and western Toronto, centred on the intersection of the borders of the three municipalities (Maps B10 and C10). The Philippine language group is dispersed throughout Metro, with a somewhat greater proportion in Scarborough, and small concentrations in central Toronto and near the waterfront in West Toronto (Maps B6 and C6).

Mobility

Between 1981 and 1986, 111,485 people migrated to Metro Toronto from outside of Canada, comprising 5.5% of Metro's population in 1986. One-third of those migrants lived in the City of Toronto in 1986. Over 10,000 of these migrants moved into the Central Area, in part reflecting the growth of residential construction in this area. (Map C0a shows the boundaries of the Central Area and the City Wards.)

The mobility of the City population can suggest areas of future demand for particular social services. A comparatively higher proportion of the residents in Wards 2, 5, 7 and 13 moved into these Wards between 1981 and 1986 than did people move into the City as a whole over the same period (see Table 7(b)). Wards 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 have a relatively large proportion of new residents originally from outside Canada. The comparative stability of the neighbourhoods in Wards 1, 4, 11, 12 and 15 is due in part to the presence of immigrant groups which began arriving at earlier points in time and have become established in the community.

Table 7(b)
Mobility by City Ward

	Population		%	Non-Movers	Migrants from Outside	
	1981	1986	Change	% of 5 yrs+*	Canada, 1981-86	%
Metro Toronto	2,137,545	2,192,720	2.6	56.0	111,485	5.5
City of Toronto	599,282	612,290	2.2	50.3	36,950	6.5
Central Area	113,108	128,472	13.6	36.6	10,210	8.4
Ward 1	37,526	36,975	-1.5	55.9	1,485	4.3
Ward 2	44,096	45,519	3.2	45.3	5,150	12.4
Ward 3	33,584	32,805	-2.3	53.9	2,695	8.8
Ward 4	35,438	34,672	-2.2	58.1	2,565	7.9
Ward 5	26,489	28,634	8.1	41.2	3,005	11.3
Ward 6	24,118	32,001	32.7	25.9	2,015	6.5
Ward 7	36,426	38,765	6.4	42.4	3,315	9.2
Ward 8	47,319	46,978	-0.7	50.2	2,970	7.0
Ward 9	39,162	39,827	1.7	54.4	2,395	6.4
Ward 10	40,978	41,104	0.3	52.4	850	2.2
Ward 11	37,837	37,303	-1.4	56.7	2,490	7.1
Ward 12	42,688	43,298	1.4	58.9	2,280	5.7
Ward 13	34,674	35,418	2.2	44.5	1,835	5.6
Ward 14	39,164	39,572	1.0	52.1	1,585	4.2
Ward 15	40,271	39,995	-0.7	57.9	1,120	3.0
Ward 16	39,512	39,423	-0.2	50.3	1,150	3.1

* Non-Movers are persons who, on Census Day 1986, were living in the same dwelling they occupied five years earlier. These persons are, of necessity, at least 5 years of age.

Note: Ward figures are estimated from Statistics Canada Enumeration Area (EA) totals. While many EAs are contained in a single Ward, some EAs cross Ward boundaries. Numbers for these EAs are counted in the Ward containing the majority of the EA's population. In the few cases where this occurs, Ward total populations are estimated to be within 5% of the actual figures.

Source: Census of Canada; Compusearch, 1990

4

Summary

In spite of the relative stability in Metropolitan Toronto's total population over the past 15 years, very substantial changes in the number and distribution of individual language groups have occurred. The size of the Metro population has remained relatively stable over time from 1971 to 1986, growing 5.1% to 2,192,725. Meanwhile, the population of the City of Toronto has declined 14% to 612,290. The proportion of the English language group of the Metro population has gradually declined from 70.5% to 65.2% of the total over the same period, but large changes in other language groups have occurred.

With respect to language, the population of Metro Toronto is becoming increasingly diverse. The Italian language group was the largest non-English group in Metro at 6.0% or 132,140 in 1986, having declined from 10.0% in 1971. In 1986, the Chinese language group made up 3.7% of Metro (80,810), and the Portuguese language group contributed another 2.7% (58,620), both of these groups having grown rapidly since 1976.

Metro is Canada's major immigrant reception centre and is the destination of about 3 in every 10 immigrants to this country. In 1988 two in five immigrants to Ontario (35,882) were from Asia, one in five (18,611) were from Europe, and one in ten (8,813) were from the Caribbean and Guyana. Metro reflects similar proportions, although the proportions of people from Asia and the Caribbean and Guyana are slightly higher. A steadily increasing share of immigrants are locating in the regional municipalities outside Metro Toronto. The number of immigrants to Metro Toronto has dropped by half from 230,615 in 1966-1971 to 111,470 in 1981-1986 as rapid growth occurred in York, Durham and Peel Regions. The City of Toronto's share of Metro's foreign immigrants has declined nearly one-third to 33.1% of Metro, while the share of the rest of Metro grew by the same proportion. The downward trend in Metro immigration seems to have halted as the 1987 and 1988 figures were nearly twice the 1986 level.

In general, immigration follows a cyclical pattern after the business cycle, with some variation introduced by national immigration policy. Metro and the City of Toronto have continued to be significant immigrant receiving areas for the province and the country, although to a declining degree. Considerable population growth has occurred in the Central Area, composed of people migrating from other parts of Canada as well as from abroad. The distribution of language groups in Metro reveals substantial concentrations, reflecting the reinforcing effect of support networks and services which cater to the needs and cultures of these communities, and the creation of community identity.

Canada and Ontario rely increasingly on international immigration for population, labour force growth and taxpayers. The design and delivery of community services must have regard for the changing immigrant stream and the shift in the linguistic make-up of many neighbourhoods in the Central Area, in the City, and in Metro Toronto as a whole. This is particularly true of services for newcomers. The increasing number of people emigrating to Canada from developing nations in Africa and Asia is likely to lead directly to increased demand for services to be offered in the languages of these parts of the world, and in a manner that is sensitive to the diverse cultural mix that this implies. Policy-makers and service providers must ensure that, through their collaboration, these needs are met.

Appendix A

Immigrant Landings to Metro Toronto by Country of Last Residence, 1981-1988

Country of Last Residence	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
United Kingdom	4,324	3,177	1,217	1,662	1,164	1,154	2,343	2,933	17,974
Portugal	1,240	792	501	644	547	1,354			
Italy	673	479	268	364	254	263			
Greece	324	301	198	193	182	186			
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,498	1,240	1,682			
Fed. Rep. of Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	279	212	190			
Eastern Europe	1,814	2,728	2,451	806	738	750			
Other Europe	1,454	1,806	829	638	486	629			
Total Europe	9,829	9,283	5,464	6,084	4,823	6,208	12,646	12,282	66,619
United States	1,453	1,298	1,037	1,385	1,188	1,233	1,554	1,090	10,238
Israel	704	599	225	237	256	443			
Iran	311	246	275	506	460	557			
Lebanon	N/A	N/A	N/A	182	225	314			
Other Middle East	577	562	476	412	356	303			
Total Middle East	1,592	1,407	976	1,337	1,297	1,617	2,612	3,311	14,149
North Africa	230	240	165	183	155	230			
South Africa & Zimbabwe	557	342	179	148	146	424			
Other Africa	522	499	463	621	610	802			
Total African Countries	1,309	1,081	807	952	911	1,456	3,459	3,635	13,610
India	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,671	951	1,921			
Other South Asia	2,399	2,198	2,021	776	542	878			
Hong Kong	1,883	1,950	2,357	3,120	2,660	2,184			
Taiwan	273	189	214	168	184	197			
Korea	499	636	346	317	326	390			
Philippines	1,538	1,292	1,139	1,489	1,017	1,263			
Vietnam	976	918	1,259	2,482	2,080	1,246			
Laos	47	36	65	100	45	88			
Cambodia	63	86	157	228	247	209			
Other South East Asia	345	388	203	246	183	216			
China	N/A	N/A	N/A	727	584	608			
Other Asia	1,518	1,078	793	145	269	346			
Total Asian Countries	9,541	8,771	8,554	11,469	9,088	9,546	20,893	25,877	103,649
Central America	1,301	1,269	1,336	883	1,093	1,223	1,443	1,076	9,624
South America	See Central America			887	755	954	2,172	1,788	6,556
Caribbean & Guyana	4,005	4,703	3,875	4,039	4,294	7,106	10,489	6,381	44,892
Total Central/South America	5,306	5,972	5,211	5,809	6,142	9,283	14,104	9,245	61,072
Other	308	351	167	161	173	221	0	392	1,773
All Countries	29,338	28,163	22,216	27,197	23,622	29,564	55,178	55,832	271,110

Note: Detailed country data unavailable for 1987 and 1988.

Source: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1989



Appendix B

Metropolitan Toronto Atlas of Language Groups

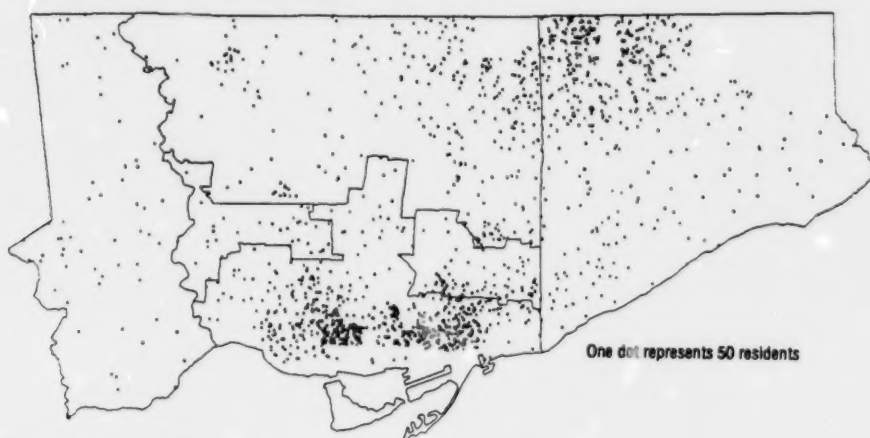
Maps

- B1 Chinese as first language
- B2 French as first language
- B3 German as first language
- B4 Greek as first language
- B5 Italian as first language
- B6 Philippino as first language
- B7 Polish as first language
- B8 Portuguese as first language
- B9 Spanish as first language
- B10 Ukrainian as first language

Technical Note

Each dot on these maps represents 50 residents. The number of dots is based on Census tract data. The dots are distributed at random within the Census tracts. The tracts themselves are not displayed. Local municipal boundaries are displayed for reference purposes.

Map B1
Chinese as first language by municipality
Metropolitan Toronto, 1981-1986



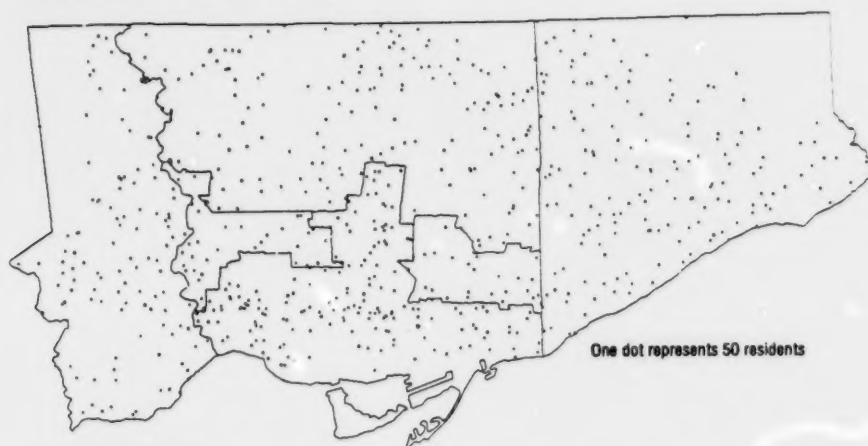
Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

Map B2
French as first language by municipality
Metropolitan Toronto, 1981-1986



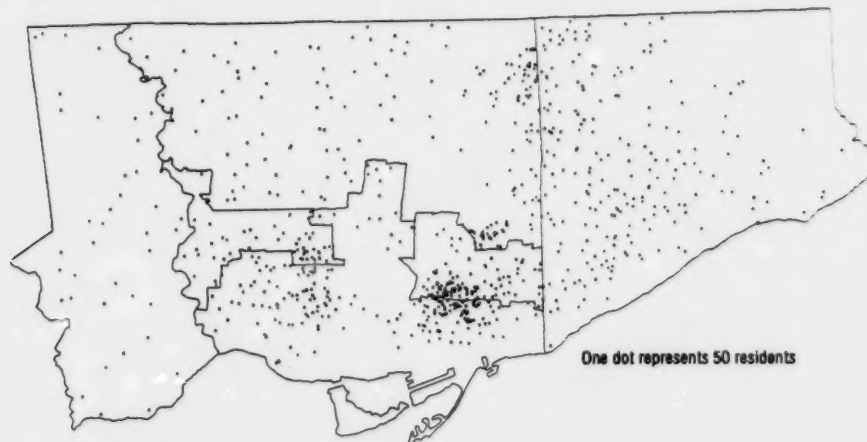
Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

Map B3
German as first language by municipality
Metropolitan Toronto, 1981-1986



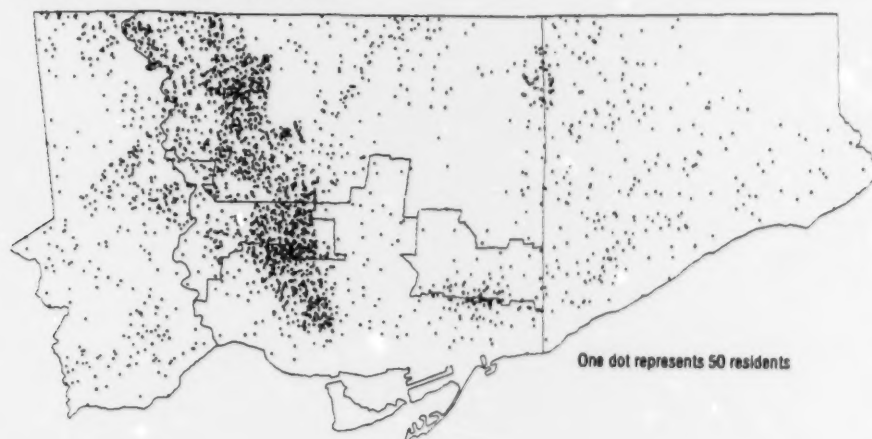
Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

Map B4
Greek as first language by municipality
Metropolitan Toronto, 1981-1986



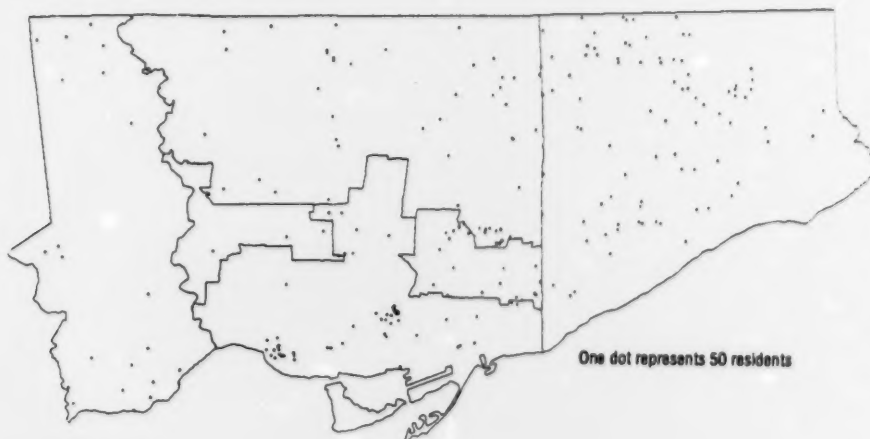
Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

Map B5
Italian as first language by municipality
Metropolitan Toronto, 1981-1986



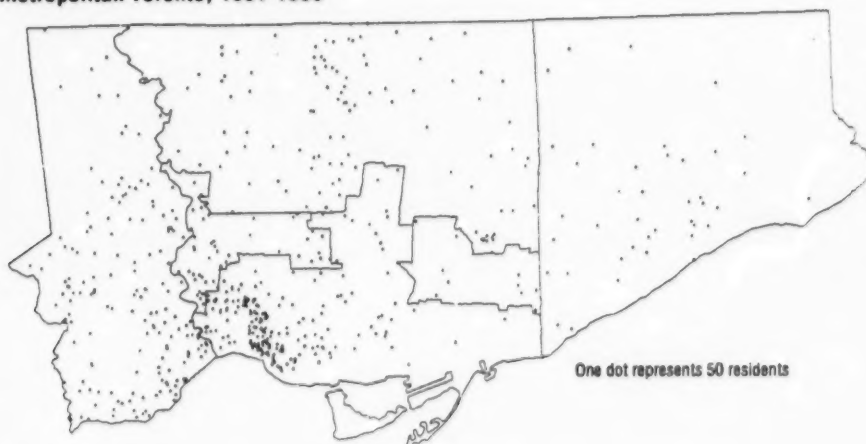
Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

Map B6
Philippino as first language by municipality
Metropolitan Toronto, 1981-1986



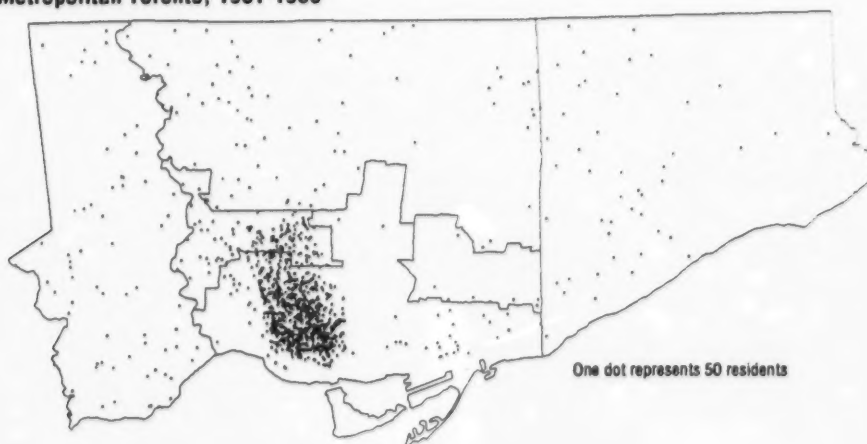
Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

Map B7
Polish as first language by municipality
Metropolitan Toronto, 1981-1986



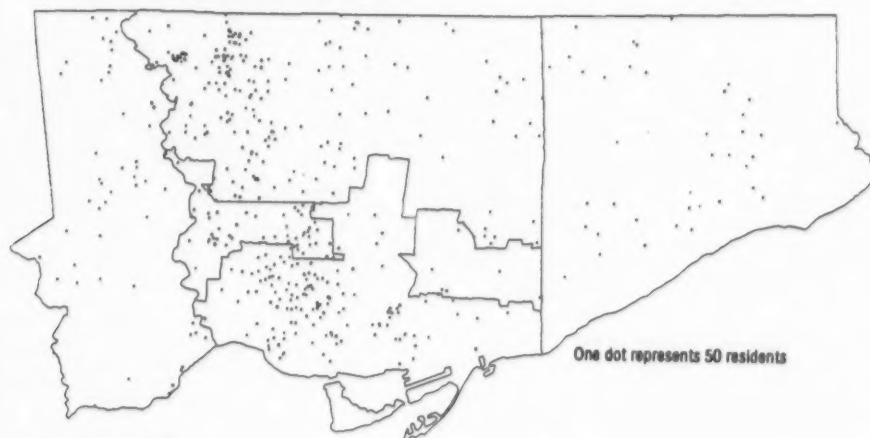
Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

Map B8
Portuguese as first language by municipality
Metropolitan Toronto, 1981-1986



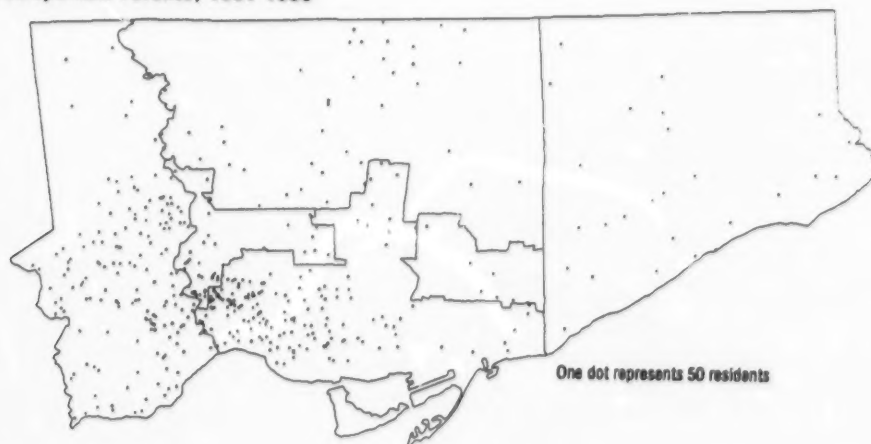
Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

Map B9
Spanish as first language by municipality
Metropolitan Toronto, 1981-1986



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

Map B10
Ukrainian as first language by municipality
Metropolitan Toronto, 1981-1986



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

Appendix C

City of Toronto Atlas of Language Groups

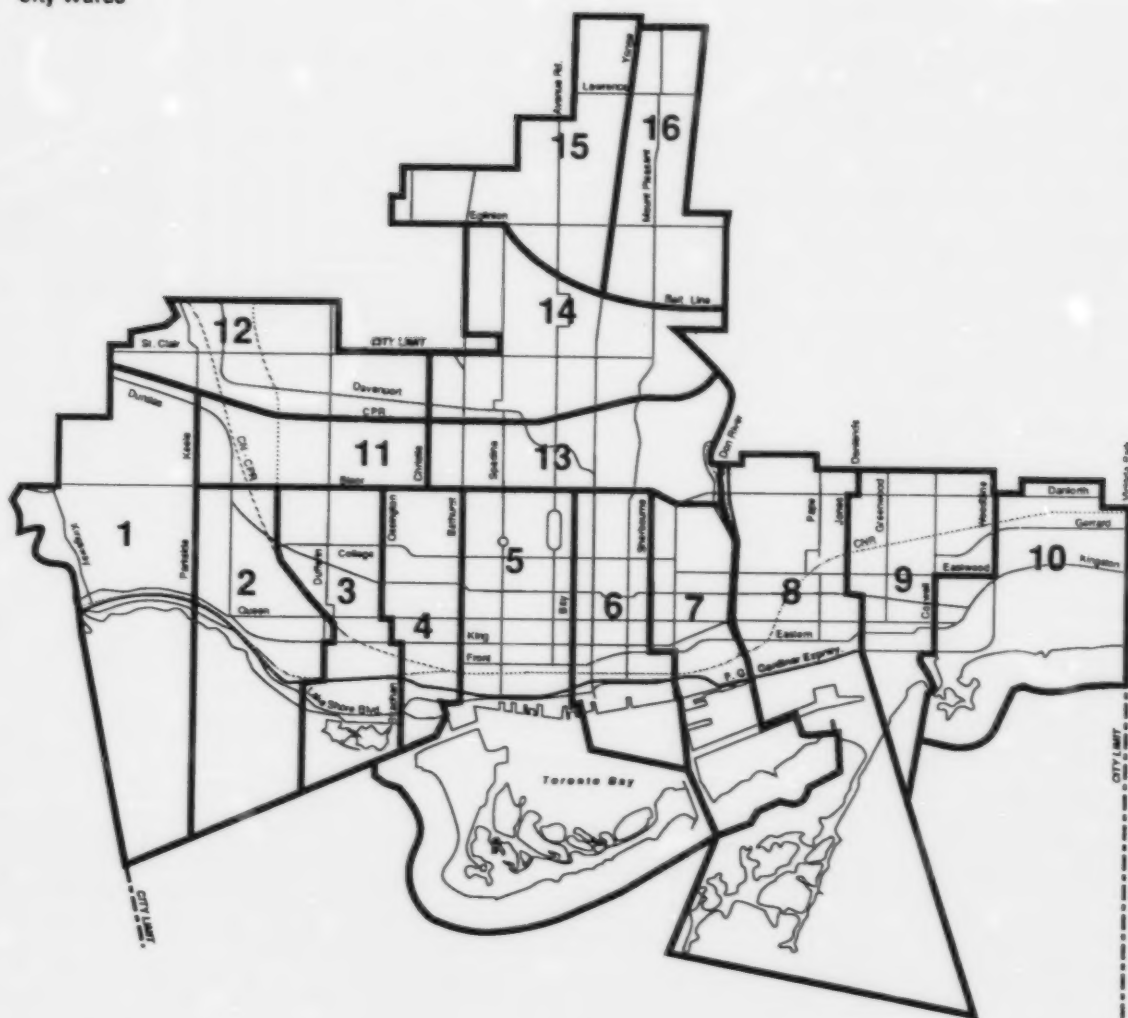
Maps

- C0a City Wards
- C0b Immigration from outside Canada, 1966-1986
- C0c Immigration from outside Canada, 1981-1986
- C1 Chinese as first language
- C2 French as first language
- C3 German as first language
- C4 Greek as first language
- C5 Italian as first language
- C6 Philippino as first language
- C7 Polish as first language
- C8 Portuguese as first language
- C9 Spanish as first language
- C10 Ukrainian as first language
- C11 Vietnamese as first language

Technical Note

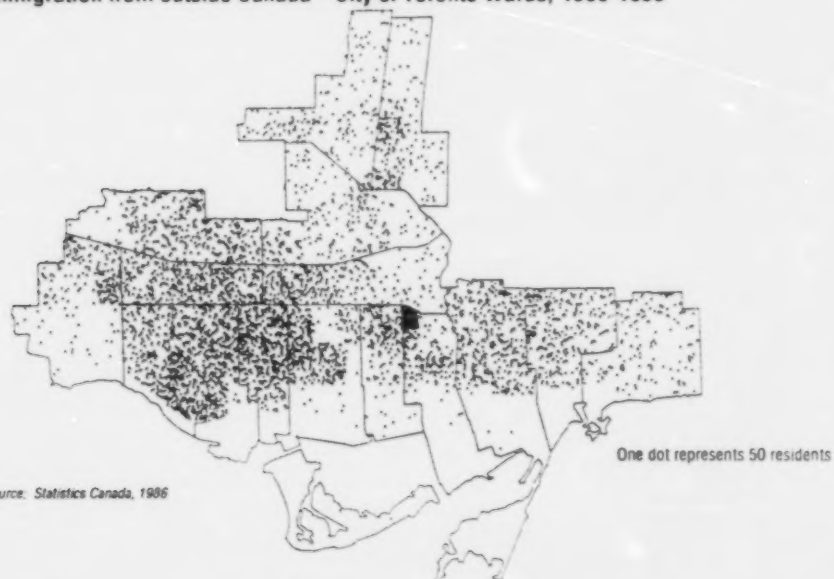
Each dot on these maps represents 50 residents. The number of dots is based on Census tract data. The dots are distributed at random within the Census tracts. The tracts themselves are not displayed. City Ward boundaries are displayed for reference purposes.

Map COa
City Wards



Map C0b

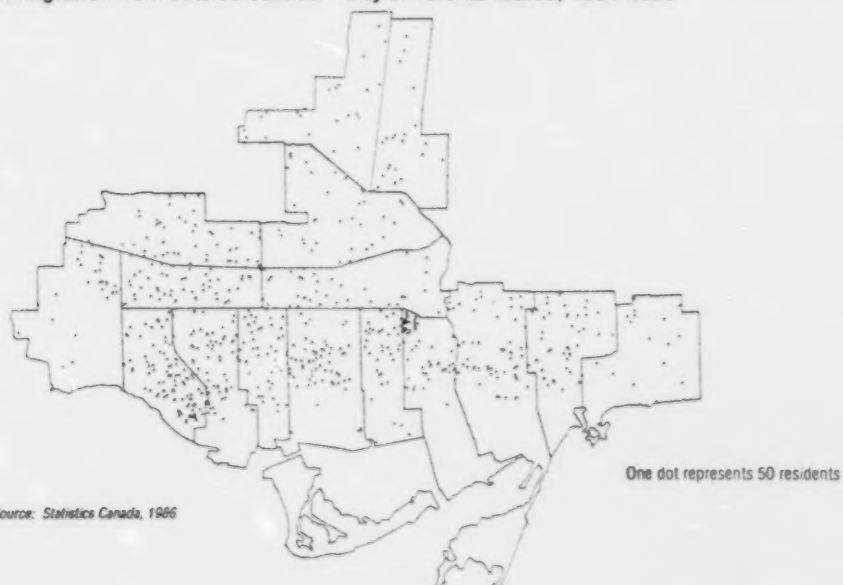
Immigration from outside Canada – City of Toronto Wards, 1966-1986



Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

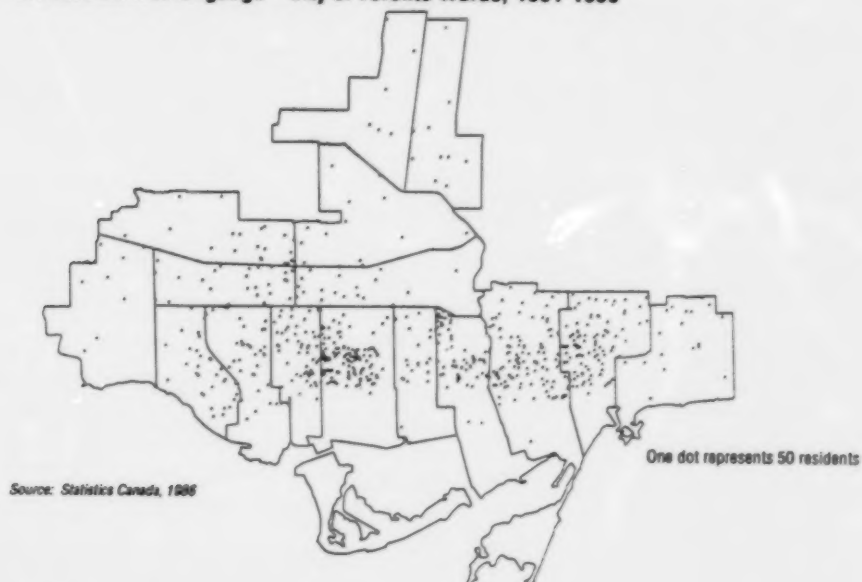
Map C0c

Immigration from outside Canada – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986

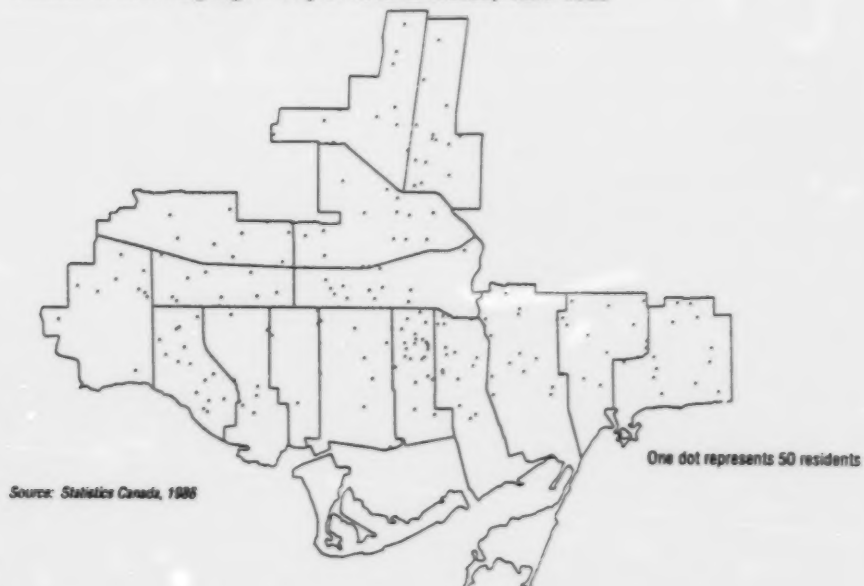


Source: Statistics Canada, 1986

Map C1
Chinese as first language – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986

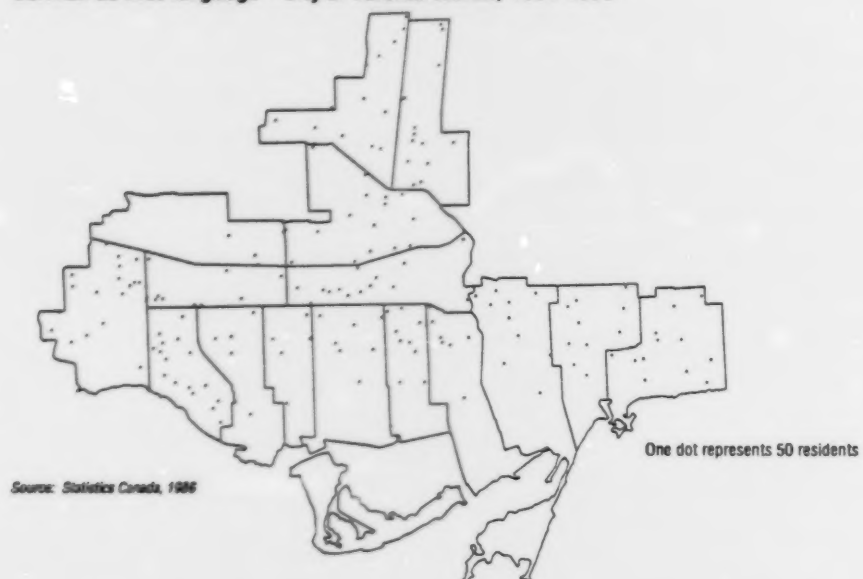


Map C2
French as first language – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986



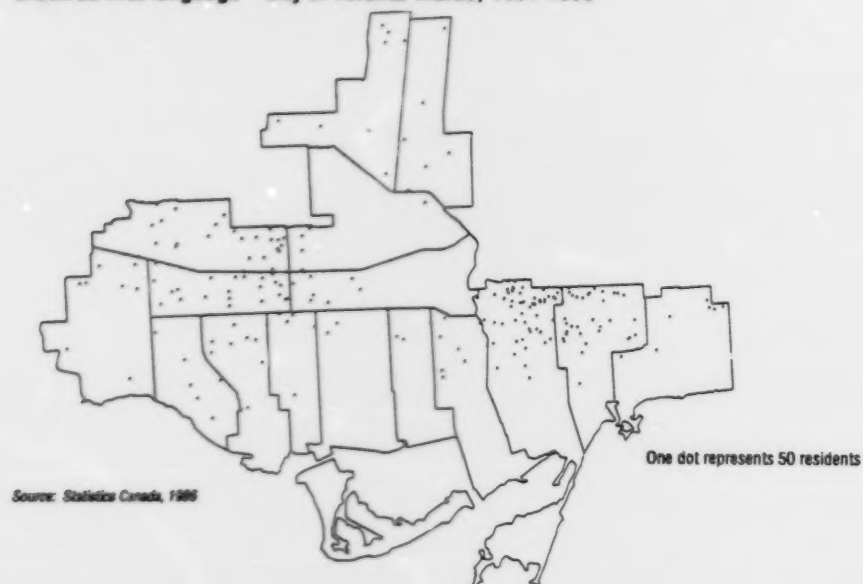
Map C3

German as first language – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986

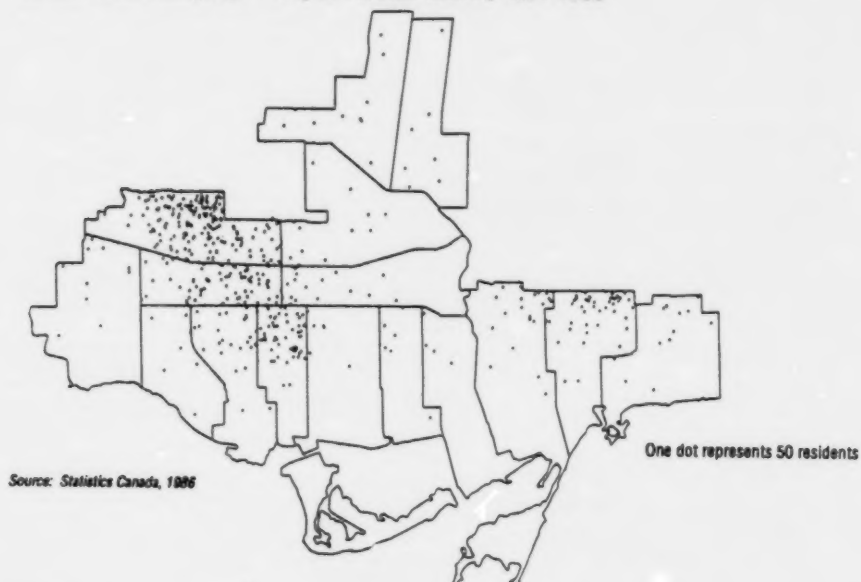


Map C4

Greek as first language – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986



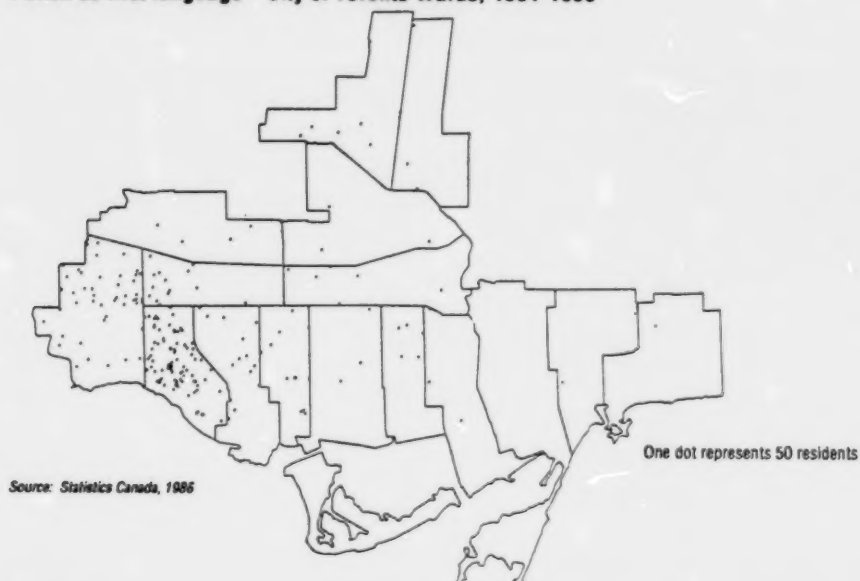
Map C5
Italian as first language – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986



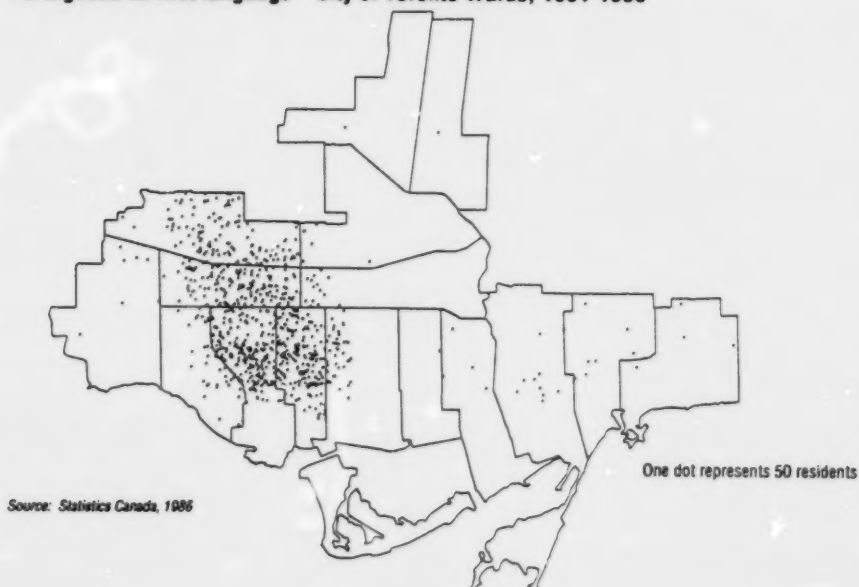
Map C6
Philippino as first language – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986

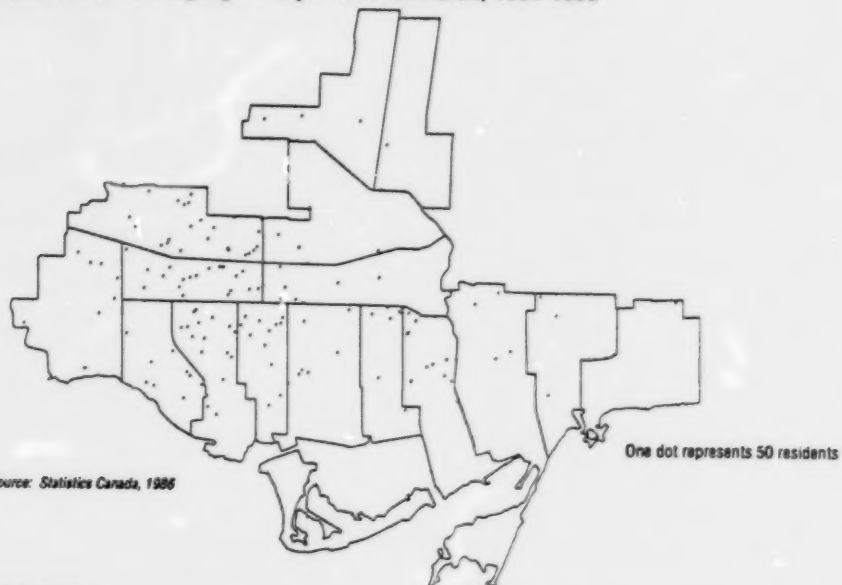
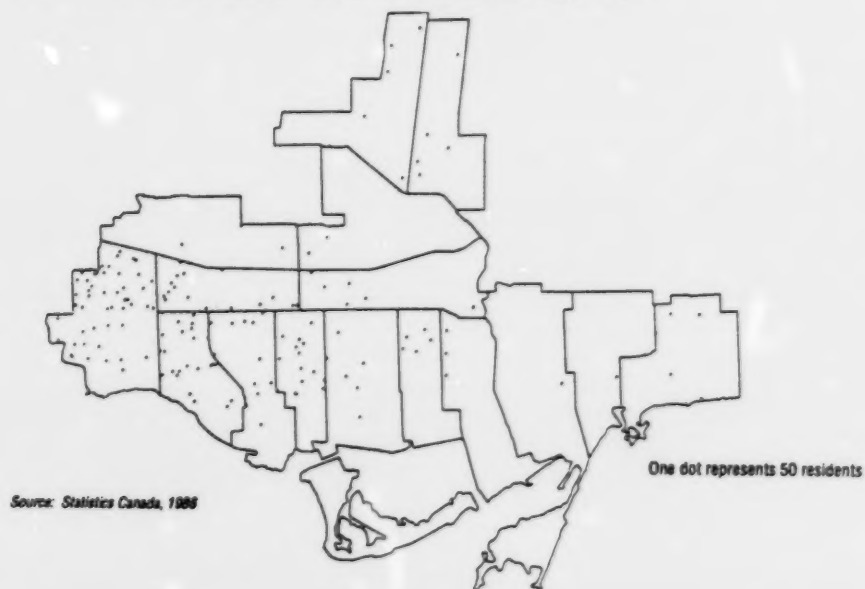


Map C7
Polish as first language – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986

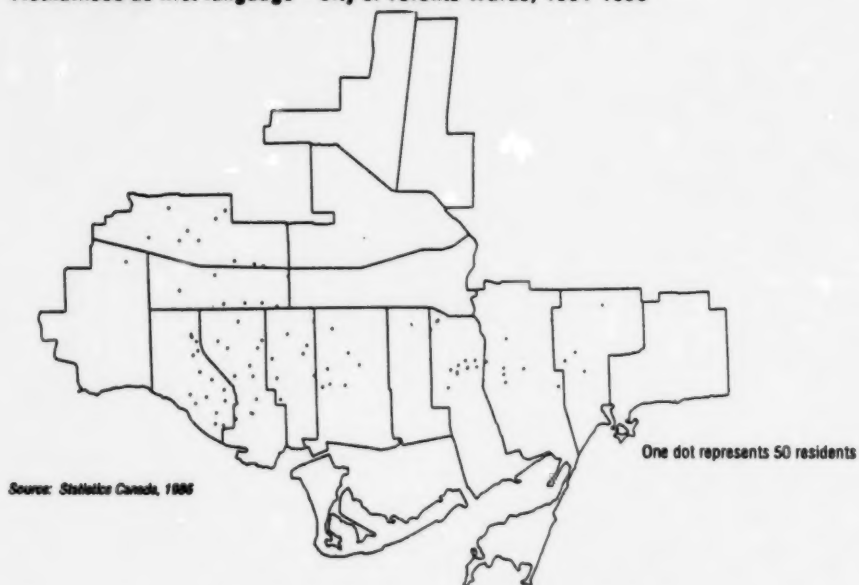


Map C8
Portuguese as first language – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986



*Map C9***Spanish as first language – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986***Map C10***Ukrainian as first language – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986**

Map C11
Vietnamese as first language – City of Toronto Wards, 1981-1986





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